

Grayling Avalanche

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JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

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HEADQUARTERS

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REFORMING NEW YORK.

New York has been holding one of her big Cooper Institute meetings in behalf of the new policy of depriving the board of aldermen of the power of confirming city appointments, so as to vest the appointing power exclusively in the mayor without the advice and consent of anybody. Just now this is the only panacea which is to cure the evils of the city government in that great and confessedly ill-governed city. The pretense on which this "reform" is put forward is that by this means the "responsibility" will be brought home to the mayor, this means that in case Billy McGlory should be appointed to some prominent field of usefulness in connection with education of the public health, the indignant populace of the city of New York, or that genteel portion thereof, which meets in Cooper Institute, could, to adopt the florid rhetoric of Douglas Campbell, one of the speakers at the late meeting, "take the mayor by the throat if he dares say, 'Thou art the man!'" Another speaker, Judge Noah Davis, declared that in the event of a bad appointment the people could "drag the mayor to the Tarquin rock of eternal infamy." All this does very well for rhetoric at Cooper Institute. But, alas, Douglas Campbell would have no hesitation in accepting a fee for the prosecution of any private citizen who should be found impeaching his dignity on the mayor's throat as a means of rectifying his policy in matters of municipal administration, and Judge Davis would set aside the verdict of any jury as inadequate for the damage done by a bad appointment against any man that should propose to pitch the mayor, in the absence of a Tarquin rock, far from one of the towers of the Brooklyn bridge.

New York city, ever since 1833, when the suffrage was extended to the non-taxpayers and the mayor was made elective, has been governed upon the one system of allowing the paupers to control the voting through Tammany hall, while the gentlemen do the governing at Cooper Institute. Only about one-twelfth of the voters are tax payers, and less than one-twelfth of the taxpayers give any serious attention to politics, other than to meet at Cooper Institute, which is the gentleman's groveling for the whole city as Tammany is the thieves' granary.

The immediate ground of the present reform from the gentlemen of New York is that the single occupation of liquor selling furnishes a working majority of the board of aldermen, whose chairman has four "saloons," and was once elected chairman because no other member of the board had more than three. But the board contains not a single legitimate merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, laborer, or clergyman, and only one lawyer.

Judge Davis, ex-Mayor Grace, and counsellors Condit and Evans all thought such a preference on the part of the voters of New York for liquor merchants as their representatives very reprehensible. This being a fundamental principle should have been elaborated more fully. These gentlemen should have shown on what principle of social economy the eleven-twelfth who pay no taxes should vote to save the money of the one-twelfth who do pay taxes. Why should they not regard the city as a golden goose, to be plucked of its feathers in their interest, and those aldermen, whether liquor sellers or not, as the best aldermen who send most feathers to them.

Judge Davis and lawyer Condit denounce unbalanced bids, but they should remember that without unbalanced bids it would be impossible for certain favored contractors to get \$50 per cubic yard for digging dirt which others are ready to dig for 85 cents. The non-taxpayers are intelligently pursuing their pecuniary interests in the election of a majority of liquor dealers to the board of aldermen. Jackals in the pursuit of honey could not act more wisely than to vote to guard the lives if they should be given a voice in the matter. The bears would at least upset the asses and receive the worst of the fighting, while in the general scramble the jackals would have a "fair show."

The weak point in the speeches of Davis, Evans, and Condit was their utter inability to place themselves in the position of that large class of New York tax-paying voters who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by misgovernment, to whom the city treasury is a perpetual horn of plenty, into which they are putting nothing and out of which they are drawing gold, silver, diamonds, and emeralds.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Houseman flies the track on free trade in lumber and has joined the ranks of the opposition. He was persuaded by Maybury, Winans and Elbridge that he was elected on the tariff reform platform and must take his dose of free trade, however bitter it might be and no matter how much his judgment was convinced that his own interest and those of his constituents would be injuriously affected. But a light of another kind has dawned upon him. He has been bombarded with letters from home which have convinced him that he has been laboring under a mistake—he was not elected on the platform he supposed he was—he was elected on account of republican dissensions and not because the people of the district were anxious to have lumber take the place of their own products. And becoming convinced that if he favored free lumber not even republican dissension would save him, next day he has fallen, Winans, Elbridge, Maybury and Lapie a fearful fiasco and will saddle up for the protection of Michigan home interests. However, we fear Mr. Houseman's conversion will not save him. The people of the district having had such a narrow escape from having their interests misrepresented instead of represented will be sure to send a man to congress this fall, concerning whose course they need not be apprehensive.—Bar City Tribune.

Detroit Chaff says: "It is 23 years since Battle Creek became a city; but it has not five years since it became a real live town. Now it is the biggest hustler in the state." This direct cause of the change in condition of a fair sized Battle Creek is the introduction of a diversity of manufacturing establishments, which has worked a complete metamorphosis and changed the lethargic stillness of inactivity to the hustle and bustle of business activity, and it will accomplish the same work of any locality where the citizens work assiduously with the object of securing these varied industries. There is a deal of encouragement in the above extract for those Bay City citizens who are making endeavors with the object alluded to and it should induce more of the same spirit generally among our people. The following from the Cheboygan Tribune is another hint which can well be made a note of at this point, and it applies with equal force to this city as to any other: "Manufacturers can only be induced to come to Cheboygan by receiving the same encouragement they are offered by other live, ambitious communities. This encouragement must be offered, pointed and available. It must be presented in such a manner as to inspire confidence. The best time to place the needed argument for other industries to locate here is now."

Long visits, long stories, long exhortations, and long prayers seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Time is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge, and intensify. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is soon over, while even pleasure grows hateful, and pain intolerable, if they are prolonged beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Learn to be brief. Lay off branches; stick to the main fact in your case. If you pray, ask for what you would receive, and get through; if you speak, tell your message, and hold your peace; hold down two words into one and three into two. Always learn to be brief.—Ex.

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MICHIGAN POLITICS.

Joshua W. Begole: "I am a green-back-prohibition-democrat of the deepest dye. What part of the chicken will you have?"—Lowell Journal.

Gov. Beale exhibited a fair sample of his intellectual self at the recent G. A. R. encampment in Detroit. He was an object of pity from the time he commenced his speech until he took his seat. "And is this our government?" was asked in mockfulness. It was "Great Scott! where did they get him?"—Lowell Journal.

"The Barry county greenbackers have held a meeting and agreed to drop their old name and adopt that of anti-monopolists. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."—Charlotte Republican.

A newly elected Congressman from Massachusetts makes the discovery that Senator Edmunds will not be popular as a presidential candidate because he is an "intellectual teale." If there is anything we do not want in a President it is gush, nonsense and effusive impulsiveness. Senator Edmunds has none of these characteristics. The qualities that a President should have are a large brain, wide experience, courage in convictions, unquestioned and incorruptible integrity, and a steady nerve and a level head. All these qualities Senator Edmunds has to a degree exceeded by no man in public life."—Charlotte Republican.

"We are more than pleased to note the favorable mention which the Hon. George F. Edmunds is receiving for the Republican Presidential nomination. We regard him as the greatest jurist, statesman and man in the foreground of politics to-day. As a constitutional lawyer he has no peer, as a politician he is wise and sagacious, grasping only with the important problem of state policy and ignoring the petty bickering of spoils hunters and demagogues. He has had large Congressional experience, in which is the record of no political mistake. The coming campaign, involving as it will a free discussion of the tariff in all its bearings, will be a conflict of business interests. The Republican party could nominate no candidate who would draw the support of the country more certainly than would the Hon. George F. Edmunds."—Ingham County News.

The Civil Union prints the following from a letter recently received by Capt. Beattie from Mark S. Brewer, consular general at Berlin: "The question will be the most important one in the next campaign; you know I believe in protecting American industry and American labor, and my view touching the propriety of such laws have been strengthened by my life abroad. No country in the world has been so prosperous as our own since we enacted our protection laws. The laboring people of our country are better clothed, better educated and more intelligent than those of any other land. With our broad expanse of territory we should be independent of all lands, as far as supplying our own wants. The farmers of Michigan are now realizing what I warned them of in 1878. The Union adds: 'When we compare such wise policy with the uncertainly of a gentleman who at one time represented this district in Congress, by the side of the views entertained and expressed by the rattle-headed free trader now misrepresenting the district at Washington, we cannot resist the temptation the comparison invites of calling the attention of those farmers who voted for Winans against a protectionist, and who now feel like kicking themselves because of being twiddled into voting the so-called Union ticket upon that flimsy pretext of "anything to beat the Republican party."

"We do not believe there is a man in Michigan who would make a stronger candidate and a better run for governor than John T. Rich. He is a man of the people in the highest sense of the word. His name has never been associated with jobbery or trickery of any sort, in every position of honor to which he has been entrusted by the people he has been found true, and no man in the State to-day holds a closer place in the trust and confidence of the people. From the fact that he is a farmer and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and known to every farmer in the State he would draw a following from the farmers that no other man in the State could hope to obtain. He is unquestionably the most available man to be found in the Republican ranks."—Eaton Rapids Journal.

"It is difficult to see how salt can be produced at a cheaper rate than now, or who would want it at a less price, and certainly the wool growers of the State will not be pleased with a reduction of 20 per cent in the price of this staple. They would much rather see the duty on wool restored to what it was two years ago. The Morrison bill

if it becomes a law, will strike a grievous blow to the iron and copper interests of the State, and many branches of industry all over the country will suffer largely."—Monroe Commercial.

We notice that a number of papers in the west are mentioning Senator Edmunds name in connection with the Presidency. It would give us great pleasure if the Republican party of the country would place him at the head of their ticket for the Presidency. He is one of the strongest, purest, and most able statesmen of the age. With large experience in public life his record and reputation are such that the most bitter opponents of the Republican party have ever been forced to give him honorable mention.—Hillsdale Leader.

The Red City Clarion favors district conventions for the choice of delegates to Chicago.

"Down with the National banks" has been the shibboleth of the green-back party ever since its origin; and yet we read that that greenback saint, red book oracle, Gov. Begole, is a director in a new bank just organized at Saginaw.—Owosso Times.

The Ojibwa Times suggests Lieut. Gov. Crosby for chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and thinks George G. Steteket would make a good candidate for lieutenant governor.

BAD BLOOD.

A SOUTHERN TRAGEDY FELT IN THE SAGINAW VALLEY.

Information was received Friday regarding a tragedy which occurred at Macon, Ga., on Tuesday night, whereby H. C. Turpin, a former resident of Saginaw, was stabbed in a quarrel and killed by John Burnett, who also resided at the latter place a few years since and still has relatives living there. Turpin and Burnett were rival sewing machine agents. John Burnett and his brother, Tobias, also a former Saginawian, went to Turpin's office and demanded a retraction of epithets applied by the latter to John Burnett. Turpin refused, whereupon he was stabbed four times in the arm, an artery being severed. He died on the same day. The Burnetts were arrested, and at the preliminary trial John was admitted to bail in \$2,000 on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. Turpin was admitted to bail in \$1,000 on a charge of assault with intent to kill. There had been a bad feeling existing between John Burnett and H. C. Turpin for several months, both parties representing different sewing machine companies. Saturday, Burnett sent a negro to Turpin for a law instruction book. Turpin remarked to a clerk in the store that he would not send the man—one if he had a hundred. Tuesday evening John Burnett and his brother Tobias armed themselves and went to Turpin's office, waiting half an hour for his arrival, with the result stated above.

Yesterday's Courier says: John Burnett, the principal in the affair, came to this city some years ago from Detroit, where he had been in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. as collector. His home is in Georgia, where he had lived prior to coming to Michigan. He assumed a position as agent and collector for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. here, the office being then in charge of Charles Wings. He was regarded as a gentlemanly young man by his associates and friends, and was a great favorite with all. While in the office he became acquainted with and afterwards married Miss Josie Herb, with whom he lived happily. He was in charge of the office about a month after Mr. Winans left as special agent of the company. The victim of the tragedy, H. C. Turpin, was also connected with the East Saginaw office, being employed as an adjuster, and for 24 weeks having charge of the office. Burnett and Turpin were on the most friendly terms during their residence in this city, being regarded as "cronies." In September, 1883, Burnett removed with his wife to Macon, Turpin following a short time afterward. There the friendship existing between the two men seems to have ceased, both being agents for rival companies. Burnett being in the employ of Burr Brown, who has the agency of a number of sewing machines, the principal ones being the Household and Domestic. Turpin was in the employ of R. J. Anderson & Co., engaged in selling the White and New Home machines. Both men being imbued with the blood of the south were naturally impetuous and hot tempered, and a slight misunderstanding, probably arising out of some business transaction, has led to the terrible result stated above. Turpin, a short time ago, publicly horsewhipped Burr Brown, Burnett's employer, on the streets of Macon. A letter from Burnett, written on the 26th ult., was seen

by a Courier reporter last night, in which the writer stated that he was doing well, was making \$75 per month, and expected to do better in the spring. He and Josie (his wife) wanted to return to Saginaw, but as they were doing well they would remain in Macon. Burnett further stated that he had a nice home and was laying up something for a rainy day. He referred incidentally to the ill-feeling existing between himself and Turpin, and that sequel is told in the above dispatch. Much sympathy will be expressed for Mrs. Burnett, and also for Josie. Herb, of East Saginaw, who is at present visiting there.

We have tried it, tried what? Why the great blood remedy Johnson's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla? Having received benefit from it, we use the spiritual injunction: "Go thou and do likewise."

Any one who may wish to subscribe for any paper (political, religious, or story) or magazine published in the United States or any foreign country, can save themselves the time, postage, and other expenses, by doing so to the local agency of C. B. Strunk, who receives subscriptions at publisher's lowest prices, thereby, as stated above saving you time, postage, postal note, etc. Call at his Novelty Store and get classified list of all papers and magazines, with prices, etc. Subscriptions sent in to head quarters by Wednesday.

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REPUBLICAN

Published every Thursday

O. PALMER.

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The following from the American Farmer should be heeded by every reader:

"What farmers want, and is to be had, are facts. Theories amount to but little, until tested, and when proved are facts which should be known. Among the thousands of farmers scattered all over this vast country, there is scarcely one that can furnish something that will inform his brother farmers. It may seem a trifle, and not worth making a note of, but one who reads it may find it valuable information. Farmers have a duty to perform. This should not be left to experience and observation, a new truth is eliminated or a new fact discovered, the possessor should make it known for the benefit of others."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East City, Minn., January 28th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given, that the following persons have filed for the purpose of making final proof in support of their claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Crawford county, Mich., at Grayling, on Thursday, March 28th, 1884, viz: H. C. Turpin, H. E. N. 341, for the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 9, T. 28 N., R. 3 E., 1883.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

FRANK P. DUNN, John McCullum, Elmer Parker, W. H. Sherman, all of Freelandville P. O., Crawford county, Mich.

George C. Fisher, H. E. N. 340, for the S. 1/2 of Sec. 20, T. 28 N., R. 3 E., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: H. E. N. 341, H. E. N. 342, H. E. N. 343, H. E. N. 344, H. E. N. 345, H. E. N. 346, H. E. N. 347, H. E. N. 348, H. E. N. 349, H. E. N. 350, H. E. N. 351, H. E. N. 352, H. E. N. 353, H. E. N. 354, H. E. N. 355, H. E. N. 356, H. E. N. 357, H. E. N. 358, H. E. N. 359, H. E. N. 360, H. E. N. 361, H. E. N. 362, H. E. N. 363, H. E. N. 364, H. E. N. 365, H. E. N. 366, H. E. N. 367, H. E. N. 368, H. E. N. 369, H. E. N. 370, H. E. N. 371, H. E. N. 372, H. E. N. 373, H. E. N. 374, H. E. N. 375, H. E. N. 376, H. E. N. 377, H. E. N. 378, H. E. N. 379, H. E. N. 380, H. E. N. 381, H. E. N. 382, H. E. N. 383, H. E. N. 384, H. E. N. 385, H. E. N. 386, H. E. N. 387, H. E. N. 388, H. E. N. 389, H. E. N. 390, H. E. N. 391, H. E. N. 392, H. E. N. 393, H. E. N. 394, H. E. N. 395, H. E. N. 396, H. E. N. 397, H. E. 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The Avalanche.
O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Interesting News Compilation.

XLVIIIth Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.—In the Senate bills were introduced to admit Dakota as a State and to provide for improving rivers and harbors by contract. Bills were passed to authorize the sale of timber on the Menomonee reservation in Wisconsin, and to provide for the removal of the Southern Utah. Consideration of the bill providing for National bank circulation was resumed. In the House a bill was introduced to grant three hundred and twenty acres of public land to each survivor of the Mountain Meadow massacre. A resolution was offered directing the Secretary of State to furnish information to the action of the President on the resolutions in regard to the death of Horst Wager. Bills were passed to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion and to make the rate of postage on second-class matter one cent for three ounces, except to publishers.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.—Bills were reported in the Senate providing that trespassers on Indian lands may be imprisoned for one year and fined \$500. The bill to provide for the issue of circulation to National banks was debated until the hour of adjournment. In the House, after an all-night session, a quorum was obtained in the morning, when a resolution was adopted to make the Mexican pension bill the special order for the 21st, and an adjournment was taken to that date.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—In the Senate a bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 per annum for arms and equipments for the militia. Mr. Plumb reported a bill to raise the Agricultural Bureau to a department, with a secretary. Some progress was made on the bill to provide circulation for National banks. In the House a joint resolution was passed appropriating \$150,000 to be expended for educating Indians, and a resolution was reported directing the President not to deliver Senor Carlos Aguirre to the Spanish authorities until an investigation is made by the Attorney-General.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—The Senate passed a bill for the punishment of persons falsely personating officers and employees of the United States. Debate on the National Bank Circulation bill was resumed. Adjourned to the 23rd. In the House the Military Academy and Post-Route Bill were passed. A message was received from the President announcing that the British Government had contributed the steamship Alert for the Greely relief expedition. Adjourned to the 23rd.

From Washington.

On the 18th Commander W. B. Schley was selected to take charge of the Greely relief expedition.

It has been decided by the Court of Claims that the term of service of an army officer includes the time spent in study at West Point.

The gold coin in circulation on January 1, 1881, was \$355,707,614; silver, \$242,409,164; total, \$598,116,778. Gold since July 1, 1880, gold \$13,342,837; silver, \$1,122,367; total, \$14,465,204. Gold bullion since December 31, 1880, \$46,748,748.

The Treasury Department has suspended the issue of one-dollar and two-dollar notes, pending an appropriation to enable the printing of more.

A call has been issued by Secretary Folger for three per cent. bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000; interest to close May 1.

A meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Washington on the 22d, July 8 was fixed as the time and Chicago selected as the place for holding the National Convention. Each State will be entitled to a representation in the Convention equal to double the number of Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. The Democrats of each organized Territory and of the District of Columbia are invited to send two delegates, subject to the decision of the convention as to their admission.

During the seven days ended on the 22d the business failures throughout the United States and Canada numbered 21, against 300 the previous week. The distribution was as follows: New England States, 21; Middle, 49; Western, 23; Southern, 11; Pacific States and Territories, 19; Canada and the Provinces, 38.

The East.

After a seven months' strike all the Pittsburgh (Pa.) glass-factories have resumed operations.

The failure is reported of McGinnis Brothers & Pearing, grain dealers in New York City, for \$200,000.

A fire a few evenings ago destroyed the fine residence, valuable library and correspondence of ex-Lieutenant Governor Gardner at Brookline, Mass.

In Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City municipal elections on the 10th resulted in favor of the Republicans.

The Republicans of Massachusetts will hold their State Convention at Boston on the 30th of April to elect delegates to the National Convention.

A wine barge spanning the Kalamazoo River at Appleton, Wis., gave way recently, precipitating James Henderson and his valuable team of horses into the river, and all were drowned.

On the 20th the steamship Frisco, from Hamburg, with the bodies of Lieutenant De Long and his comrades on board, arrived at New York.

Henry Ward Beecher, Emory Storr, Justice Noah Davis were speakers on the 20th at a mass-meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring a more stringent excise law.

A terrific explosion of fire-damp took place in the mine of the Connellsville Coal & Iron Company, four miles from Uniontown, Pa., early on the morning of the 10th. Seventy miners were at work at the mine, and nineteen were killed and twenty others were probably fatally injured. Cars were blown to atoms, tracks torn up and mules killed.

The body of Daniel Smith, of New York, who became insane through his efforts to establish the Union River on the Hudson, was taken from the Hudson River on the 22d. He committed suicide.

West and South.

Three stage-coaches in Dakota were on fire on the 10th, and it was feared the passengers, drivers and horses perished in the blizzard which prevailed. Sections of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa were visited by the northern terror also, covering heavy snow-drifts and reducing travel.

The domain bill prohibiting the manufacture of ale, wine, beer, and all intoxicating liquors whatever, was passed in the Iowa Senate on the 10th by a vote of 35 to 12.

The water in the Ohio River was rising at Cincinnati on the 10th. Forty-two boats, mess boats, and a tugboat, at Paducah, Ky., on the Gulf of Galien Canal, Ill., was under water, and frame houses were floating away from Shawneetown. General Beckwith reported that there was no human being between Wheeling and Cairo suffering from food, and preparations had been made to pitch tents for shelter.

A monster rail on the N. & W. Road from the West coast to the Gulf of Mexico, a few days ago, and six passengers were seriously injured.

The business men of Lincoln, Neb., have organized a Stock-yards Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The dam at Los Angeles, Cal., was destroyed by a heavy rain storm on the 10th, flooding the town and washing away forty buildings. Hundreds of families were compelled to move. Miles of the Southern Pacific and California Southern Railroads were washed away and travel in all directions was suspended.

The greatest floods ever known in the lower section of the St. Joaquin Valley were reported.

On Pan Handle Road a freight train was wrecked near Trenton, O., the other day, and three trains who were stealing a ride were killed. The engineer, conductor and two brakemen were badly injured.

At Coonhook, O., a lumberman on the 19th demolished several works and destroyed the surrounding section was expected to be heavy.

A report was made on the 19th by the man who was keeping tally for the Nicaragua (Neb.) lynching party that since they started out to break up the gangs of cattle thieves that infested that country, fourteen have been killed, sixty were shot, and a round-up of thieves and murderers was never known before.

Eleven houses were demolished by a storm at Birge, Minn., on the 20th, and all of New Madrid, in the same State, was reported to be inundated.

Great damage was inflicted in the flooded districts by the recent heavy wind-storm. Houses were blown down, trees uprooted, and the river at Cincinnati was falling steadily on the 20th, and was almost within its banks. Metropolis and Shawneetown, in Illinois, and Paducah, Ky., were suffering from both storm and flood.

YOUNG STEPHENS, a farmer of Trimble County, Ky., left his home a few years ago and did not return. His wife married again, and the other day Stephens returned, and his wife embraced him. The new husband became jealous and killed her instantly. Stephens then shot his successor fatally, but not until he himself was mortally wounded by the last bullet.

NEAR Mount Sterling, Ky., fifteen men became involved in a drunken fight a few days ago, and Elijah Lee was shot dead and six others were seriously wounded.

A BOMBER exploded the other day at West Osselle, O., killing two men and injuring several others.

By the burning of twenty-four buildings at Goodwater, Ala., a few days ago, a loss of \$100,000 was sustained. All the Republicans will hold their State Convention at Little Rock April 5 to select delegates to the National Convention.

Five Piegan Indians in Montana made a raid a few days ago and stole fifty ponies. They were followed and overtaken by white men, when a skirmish ensued, during which four of the Indians were killed, and the rest were captured.

The wheat and fruit crops in Southern California, it was thought on the 21st would be greatly benefited by the recent floods, and farmers anticipated a golden harvest.

EARLY the other morning John Bremer, residing near Glasgow, O., was murdered by a party of men, who, after murdering his wife, when the old man shot his son, inflicting a mortal wound.

Owing to the terrible destruction of property by storm and flood, Shawneetown, Ill., was on the 21st almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, and it was said that several years of prosperity would hardly put the town where it was before the flood. Only a few families remained. At other points the waters were receding, and the worst was considered over.

BEVERLY TAYLOR, an aged colored man, and his wife and grand-daughter, of Arundale, O., were murdered by negroes recently, and their bodies were found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati.

The Chicago Board of Trade issued its annual report on the 21st, which showed the shipment of farm products for 1880 to have been \$363,733,000.

TERRIBLES of the 21st state that the recent wind-storm wrecked hundreds of submerged houses in the district around Evansville, Ind., besides drowning numbers of hogs and cattle. An immense amount of corn was also lost.

Persons were taken from trees and hills, and they had taken refuge, by the relief boats, some of whom were badly frozen.

Three men were recently killed by two revenue officers in Mitchell County, North Carolina.

The Greenbackers of Indiana met in State Convention at Indianapolis on the 21st, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, H. Z. Leonard, of Cass County; Lieutenant-Governor, John B. Milroy, of Carroll County; Secretary of State, F. T. Waring, of Wells County; Treasurer, Thompson Smith, of Wayne County; Auditor, J. H. Robinson, of Putnam County; Attorney-General, John O. Greene, of Floyd County; Judges of the Supreme Court, S. S. Boyd, of Wayne County. A platform was adopted denouncing the present financial system and demanding that all money issued by the Government be legal tender; calling for the speedy payment of the National debt and the abolition of the National bank privileges; opposing the importation of Chinese, or other servile labor, and favoring pensions for all soldiers.

A PESTER named Rose in a dispute on the 22d at Birmingham, Ala., over some bills presented for collection, drew his pocket-knife and cut the throat of Henry Harrison from ear to ear. The victim was a popular lawyer, and his friends were organizing for vengeance.

The loss of life by the recent Southern blizzard is estimated as follows on the 23d: Alabama, 270; Georgia, 303; North Carolina, 75; South Carolina, 24; total, 672.

It is thought that the blizzard which swept over the South on the 22d, was a cyclone, with which the property was also damaged. While villages were swept away by wind and rain, and many lives were lost, the damage was not so great as in the case of the blizzard.

DENNY WILSON and J. W. Wain, who were engaged in a fight five days ago on board a steamer near Cantonage, Tenn., and in the struggle they both fell overboard and were drowned.

A CALL has been issued by Jesse Harper, Chairman of the National Greenback-Labor Committee, for a National Convention, to be held at Indianapolis May 25.

ABOUT nine hundred Green Indians, who on the 22d sent 15 to revolt in the North-west Territory. They had captured the Government supply of provisions.

A few days ago John Hatt, sentenced to life-imprisonment for the Blaine murders at Tombstone, A. T., was taken from jail by a mob and hanged to a telegraph pole.

BOTH Houses of the Virginia Legislature on the 21st passed over the Governor's veto the bill re-appportioning the State for Representatives in Congress.

By a circular recently issued the high-tail party of the country are invited to meet in mass convention at Chicago the 21st of May next.

The unveiling of a monument to General Robert E. Lee took place at New Orleans on the 22d. The figure is sixteen feet high, standing upon a white marble column eighty feet in height.

Foreign Intelligence.

On the explosion of gun-powder in a warehouse at London, Ont., a few days ago Donata Smith was killed and two men were mortally wounded.

It was announced on the 19th that since the beginning of the year, the Christian Missionaries at El Obel, who have been living in straw huts outside the town, and in need of food, clothing and money.

SIXTY-SIX cattle were washed overboard from the steamship Sidonian on a recent voyage from Boston to Queenstown.

A storm was reported at the corner at Tokar, Egypt, on the 10th, many of the boats being killed. They also captured many cattle and camels.

The British House of Commons on the 10th, by a vote of 311 to 22, defeated Northcote's resolution censuring the Government for its policy in Egypt.

The steamer France, on its last trip from New York to London, lost 114 head of cattle on board.

A message has been issued by the President of Mexico imposing an additional duty of five per cent on all articles imported into Mexico after May 15.

The recent burning of the post-office at Charlotte, N. C., the capital of Prince Edwards Island, a loss of \$300,000 was incurred.

A STORM of London, Ont., was flooded by an ice-gorge on the 23d, and the people were compelled to leave their homes for safety.

In the British House of Commons a sensation was created a few days ago by John O'Connor Power, who attacked Parnell and his lieutenants in strong language, saying they had put a pistol against the interests of Ireland ever since the Land act was introduced.

On the 21st the British House of Commons confirmed its resolution excluding Bradlaugh from the hall—the vote being 214 to 174. Bradlaugh was re-elected the previous day by an increased majority.

It was stated by cattle-ralers on the 21st that the recent storm had killed ten per cent of the stock on the Canadian and Beaver Rivers, and that the remainder were quite thin in flesh.

LONDON advices of the 22d state that Tokar had surrendered to the Egyptian rebels. A portion of the garrison at Khartoum had left the town. There were thirty-two thousand British troops at Khartoum and twelve hundred at Sudan. General Gordon telegraphed Admiral Hewitt to call a conference of Sheltis to arrange terms of peace.

NINE sailors were drowned by the recent wreck of the bark Ada Barton, of St. John, N. B.

AT ANZ, France, seven thousand miners were engaged in a strike on the 22d.

PROVINCE-WISE—On the 22d, the liabilities aggregating about \$209,000. A bank involved in the crash had \$360,000 of deposits, mostly peasants' earnings.

LATER.

NEAR McALPINE, a young butcher at Westport, N. Y., was indicted for the murder of James L. Wilson and his wife. The fatal bullet found in the room where the murder was committed were fired by the grand jurors, and this, with other circumstantial evidence, caused the indictment.

McAlpine is the son of a wealthy and respectable citizen of Thorold, Ont. A note of \$125,000 was incurred at St. Paul, Minn., on the 23d by the burning of a large agricultural implement warehouse.

At Cincinnati on the 23d Allen Ingalls and Ben Johnson (negroes) confessed to murdering the Taylor family (three in number) at Avondale recently, and immediately delivered the corpses to the Ohio Medical College. Ingalls also stated that he was a professional resurrectionist.

PEDRO MONTALDO, Professor of Spanish at the United States Naval Academy, was all day found dead in the Hospital & St. Joseph Road, a through a bridge near New Cambria, Mo., on the 23d, and one child was killed and thirty-three adults were injured, five mortally.

Ten jewelry stores of Marks & Son, at Troy, N. Y., was robbed of property valued at \$50,000 on the night of the 23d.

THREE coaches of a train on the Colorado-Central Road were blown from the track by a hurricane near Georgetown on the 23d. Two ladies were badly burned and many other travelers were injured.

W. B. CASE, of Cheraw, S. C., a son of the famous duelist on the 23d killed Marshal Richards and mortally wounded James Coward, and was being pursued by a posse of citizens.

UNDER A TERRIBLE CHANGE. The Village Mayor of Alton, Ill., died on the 22d of a cholera morbus. He had been ill for some time.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Friday afternoon the detective engaged in following out the trail of a man who had been arrested on the 10th of which crime has been charged.

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THE WINDY DESTRUCTION. The condition of things in Louisiana, after the recent storm, was a scene of desolation. The State was almost entirely depopulated.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—As full reports of the cyclone which swept over the northern part of this State and Alabama and the western sections of North and South Carolina came in, the disaster seemed to grow in terrible proportions. No perfect estimate of the number of lives lost, or the damage done can yet be formed, but it is known beyond all doubt that this is the greatest disaster that has ever happened in America.

The great day of deliverance came after a while, and for seven or eight years now the happy Democrats have been absolute control of its policy and management. The time of their political millennium has been running long enough to entitle us to look for the visible fruits of a pure and unadulterated Democratic Administration. What we see is a rich and prosperous State, that in 1880 gave Hancock 65,000 votes to 38,000 for Garfield, absolutely and completely under the control of a commercial organization. The State of Louisiana—Democrats and all—is operated as a part of the machinery of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. The writer of a letter from New Orleans, which is published in the New York Times, thus states the situation in regard to the lottery people:

Public prosecutors are afraid to act because they are not sure of their tenure of office. The State is a vast gambling table, and the lottery is the only game that is played. The lottery is the only game that is played.

One of the worst tales of the storm came from Grassy Knob, one of the highest parts of the long swampy range in the State. The house was blown down, and the people were killed.

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THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN LOUISIANA. The condition of things in Louisiana, after the recent storm, was a scene of desolation. The State was almost entirely depopulated.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—As full reports of the cyclone which swept over the northern part of this State and Alabama and the western sections of North and South Carolina came in, the disaster seemed to grow in terrible proportions. No perfect estimate of the number of lives lost, or the damage done can yet be formed, but it is known beyond all doubt that this is the greatest disaster that has ever happened in America.

The great day of deliverance came after a while, and for seven or eight years now the happy Democrats have been absolute control of its policy and management. The time of their political millennium has been running long enough to entitle us to look for the visible fruits of a pure and unadulterated Democratic Administration. What we see is a rich and prosperous State, that in 1880 gave Hancock 65,000 votes to 38,000 for Garfield, absolutely and completely under the control of a commercial organization. The State of Louisiana—Democrats and all—is operated as a part of the machinery of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. The writer of a letter from New Orleans, which is published in the New York Times, thus states the situation in regard to the lottery people:

Public prosecutors are afraid to act because they are not sure of their tenure of office. The State is a vast gambling table, and the lottery is the only game that is played. The lottery is the only game that is played.

One of the worst tales of the storm came from Grassy Knob, one of the highest parts of the long swampy range in the State. The house was blown down, and the people were killed.

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